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# The Times-Dispatch

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WHOLE NUMBER 17,263. RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY, JULY 23, 1906. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## VOLCANIC OUTBURST IN RUSSIA HOURLY FEARED

Members of Parliament Preparing to Assemble in Finland Now.

NEW PREMIER IS NAMED BY CZAR

Repetition of Scenes in French Revolution Threatened—People May Rise En Masse—Army, On Which Everything Depends, in the Humor for Revolt.

(By Associated Press.) ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—The imperial manifesto, issued to-night, is regarded both as a threat and an appeal. In spite of the excitement, the day passed with comparative quiet in the capital, and street rioting only began with the advent of darkness, the collisions being on the usual scale. About midnight there were rumors of heavier fighting at the Narva Gaa. The troops are said to have fired several volleys. Three collisions took place to-night in Nicholas and Puskine Streets. The Associated Press learns definitely that it is the plan of members of Parliament to assemble at Viborg. They have drawn up a proclamation to the people, saying that if the authorities prevent them assembling there it is their intention to take the steamer and go out into the Gulf of Finland, and if pursued by warships to go to Sweden.

(By Associated Press.) ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—An imperial ukase relieves M. Goremykin of the premiership and appoints M. Stolypin premier. He also retains his present post as minister of the interior. M. Stolinaky, minister of agriculture, has resigned.

(By Associated Press.) ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—With the imperial ukase dissolving Parliament, which was promulgated early this morning, the curtain rose upon possibly the last act in the great drama of the Russian revolution. The people and the government now stand face to face, and upon the army depends the immediate issue.

Even should the government, however, succeed in restraining an outbreak of the people the victory probably will only be temporary, and simply confine the steam for the final explosion. More than the severity of the situation, which will be in the country in response to the Emperor's dispersal of the men whom he welcomed two months ago in the Winter Palace as the "best men in Russia," but the die is cast. The government has elected to fight, and the capital to-day bears eloquent testimony to the preparations made to repress the masses by force. The city was packed with soldiers and resembled an armed camp.

**Hundreds of Arrests.** During Saturday night additional troops were brought in and disposed of according to plans previously adopted. These reinforcements included four infantry regiments of the Chevalier Guard, Cossacks, Mounted Grenadiers and a battery of machine guns. The troops occupied railroad stations and the bridges across the rivers and canals, and the patrols of both police and gendarmes were everywhere doubled. The work of gathering in revolutionary agitators began immediately after midnight. A state of extraordinary security was promulgated, and hundreds of arrests were made before daylight.

The powers conferred upon M. Von Der Lantuit, prefect of police, and M. Sindovitch, governor of the province, are little short of those of petty dictators. Searches and arrests can be made without any process of law, newspapers forced to suspend publication, and persons deported by administrative order without trial. Public and private meetings are forbidden. Those arrested may, if it is desired, be tried by military courts, and summarily executed. The general excitement between "extraordinary security" and full martial law is that power is exercised by the so-called civil, instead of military authority.

**Peasants May Rise.** The news of the dissolution of Parliament spread like wildfire among the members of the various political organizations. The masses are awake to the momentous event. The news traveled fast in the country, and the general expectation is that the peasantry, accepting the dispersal of Parliament as the final blow to their hopes, will rise en masse.

The proletarian organizations have been preparing for months for just such provocation to declare to open war. It is impossible to describe the consternation when the Constitutional Democrats learned the news. Although it had been bruited for the last three days, the ukase was received by them in blank amazement. Even Saturday night's caucus did not believe the government would dare to take the step, and the attitude of the various groups of the opposition virtually agreed to follow the example of their compatriots of the French Revolution.

After a hurried secret conference this morning it was the decision, on account of the possibility of the meeting being broken up and the members arrested, that they go immediately to Finland and decide upon the course to be pursued, and small groups left this afternoon by train.

Whether word was given them to meet at Viborg or Helsinki is unknown, but it seems probable that Finland is the destination.



RUSSELL SAGE.

## RUSSELL SAGE DIES SUDDENLY

Veteran Financier Succumbs to Attack of Heart Disease at Long Island Home.

LEAVES IMMENSE FORTUNE

Long Career of Striking Figure in American Financial Affairs. Wife Executor.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, July 22.—Russell Sage died suddenly to-day at his country home, "Cedercroft," at Lawrence, L. I. The immediate cause of his death was heart failure, resulting from a complication of diseases, incident to old age. The veteran financier, who was summoned to celebrate his seventy-eighth birthday on August 4th. He had been in exceptionally good health since his arrival at his summer home six months ago. At noon to-day he was seized with a sinking spell and collapsed, falling into unconsciousness about two hours before his death, which occurred at 4:30 o'clock. There were present at the end, Mrs. Sage, her brother, Colonel J. J. Stocum, the Rev. Dr. Dotch, Dr. Theodore S. Janeway, of New York; Dr. J. Carl Schumuk, a local physician, and Dr. John P. Munn, for many years Mr. Sage's family physician, who, when the first alarming symptoms were manifest.

The funeral services will be held on Wednesday, at the West Presbyterian Church, in West Forty-second Street, of which Mr. Sage had been a member for many years. The interment will take place in Troy on Thursday. Mrs. Sage and her brother, are named as the executors of Mr. Sage's will.

**Sketch of His Life.** Russell Sage was born in Verona Township, Oneida county, N. Y., August 4, 1828. He began his business life as a clerk in his brother's grocery store, rising from stage to stage in the business and financial world until, at the time of his death, he was one of the great financiers of the age.

He entered the retail grocery business for himself in 1857, and was for many years a wholesale grocer at Troy, N. Y. He was Alderman of Troy in 1847. In 1850 he removed to New York, and shortly thereafter began operations on a large scale in railroad and other securities. At the time of his death he had accumulated one of the largest fortunes in America, and was director in at least twenty-four large corporations.

The world will remember Russell Sage as a financier whose only apparent object in life was to amass millions. But there was another side to the man that the passage of the years had practically covered up and hidden from view. Russell Sage was a philanthropist.

(Continued on Second Page.)

**WILL TRY HOBACK YET ANOTHER TIME**

## FARMERS SHOULD DIVERSIFY CROPS

Wealthy Philanthropists Will Assist Department of Agriculture Along These Lines.

WILL INSTITUTE MODEL FARMS

Must Improve Material Condition of Farmer Before Can Improve His Methods.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—The association of wealthy philanthropists formed in New York some years ago for the purpose of helping develop the Southern States along educational lines, by instituting a campaign of education in the country south of the Potomac and Ohio, has, after much faithful effort, realized its aim. It is said that they were pursuing their object along lines not entirely wise.

The association set out to confine itself entirely to work designed to improve the system of public education in the various Southern States. But it was announced at the Department of Agriculture to-day that the National Education Association would contribute this year the sum of \$25,000 towards aiding, by instituting a campaign of education in the country south of the Potomac and Ohio, has, after much faithful effort, realized its aim. It is said that they were pursuing their object along lines not entirely wise.

**The Southern Farmers.** It is not generally known that the association contributed \$7,000 last year to the propaganda, which the department is conducting among Southern farmers and planters. It is said that the association encountered considerable lukewarmness to take on a stronger form, on the part of Southern people, when it became known throughout the South that it was the object of these at the head of the movement to educate the negro as well as the white man, and to fit him for precisely the same work as the white man.

It is understood the association found a unanimous sentiment in favor of the educational movement, in so far as it related to the better education of the whites, but there was little or no sympathy for views publicly expressed by several of the philanthropists, which looked to fitting the negro for the higher positions in life.

**The Model Farms.** "We found out in the department that the farmer paid little heed to the literature we sent him, showing him how he could improve his condition," said Dr. B. T. Galloway, head of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the department to-day.

Then, we undertook to show him. We have not been able to establish as many model farms, so-called, as we would like, but we have done a great deal of missionary work. Representatives of the department have been scattered over several of the Southern States and these have got pretty close to the lands of the soil. They have held farmers' meetings, at which new methods have been discussed, and explained and advocated. It has been the custom to have the farmers of a locality to select one of their representatives of the department should undertake the methods known to be the best, always in co-operation with the farmer. The results in several of the States of the South in the course of the past few years have been astonishing. We have shown the farmer the superiority of the methods whose excellence the department had established, and they are applying them right along. We have urged diversification of crops especially, with much success. We have induced farmers of Texas to raise corn and grain generally as well as cotton, and we have got around the farmers of Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama in the same way.

**Condition More Prosperous.** "The result is," continued Dr. Galloway, "thousands of farmers, who were far from prosperous while pursuing the

(Continued on Second Page.)

## MANY DEAD IN TRAIN WRECK ON SEABOARD

Twenty-Five People Reported to Have Been Killed.

EXTRA FREIGHT HIT PASSENGER

Details Very Meagre, and Reports Vary as to the Number of Dead—Majority of Those Killed Said to Be Negroes.

(By Associated Press.) CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 22.—Seaboard Air Line passenger train No. 44, collided with an extra freight train one mile west of Hamlet to-day, and from eighteen to twenty-five people, mostly negroes, are reported to have met death.

The wreck occurred at 7:30 P. M. one mile west of Hamlet. Engineer F. B. Lewis, of Hamlet, and his fireman, Tom Hill, were among the killed. A score or more were injured. Only a few of the dead have been identified. The dead and injured will be taken to Rockingham as soon as a special can be made up.

The wreck was caused by a misunderstanding of orders. Both engines, nearly all the coaches and box cars were smashed. The track is completely blocked.

Hamlet is one of the principal stations on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherfordton division of the Seaboard, and is 110 miles west of Wilmington.

**Bodies Taken Out.** (By Associated Press.) NORFOLK, VA., July 22.—A dispatch received at the Seaboard Air Line general offices here says that so far nineteen dead bodies and twenty-three injured persons have been taken from the wreck at Hamlet, N. C.

The first news of the disaster that reached the headquarters of the road was brief message from the Seaboard Air Line from Norfolk to Portsmouth, Va., which said that a freight train had collided with a passenger train at Hamlet, N. C., and that the passenger train was wrecked.

Only Three Killed? (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 22.—Passenger train No. 44, which was wrecked at Hamlet, N. C., to-day, was reported to have killed only three people, and injured twenty-three.

Coach Rolled Down Bank. (By Associated Press.) SPOKANE, WASH., July 22.—Four men were killed and a number of persons were injured, none fatally, in a wreck on the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway last night. One coach at the end of the train left the tracks while the train was nearing a bridge over Beaver Creek, and rolled down the bank, dragging one coach with it. The rest of the train crossed the bridge in safety.

**Negro Trainmen Killed.** (By Associated Press.) FORT VALLEY, GA., July 22.—Two negro trainmen were killed and three injured in a collision on the Central of Georgia Railway, four miles south of here this morning and three negro trainmen were killed and three injured.

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(Continued on Second Page.)

## IDLEWOOD RAIDED SUNDAY AFTERNOON



JAKE WELLS, PRESIDENT OF IDLEWOOD.

## WIELD BALLOT TO ENFORCE RIGHTS

American Federation of Labor Announces Programme for Work in Elections.

TIME FOR ACTION HAS COME

Workingmen of America Called Upon to Exercise Full Rights of Citizenship.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to-day made good its declaration of several months ago to enter the field of politics in the interest of the trade union movement and to exert all members and friends of organized labor to work for the election to political office of men known to be favorable to labor's cause.

The council to-day issued its "campaign programme" addressed "to all organized labor and friends in the United States." The paper reads:

Dear Sirs and Brothers: Events in the industrial affairs of our people have rapidly changed and are rapidly changing the trade union movement, as expressed by the American Federation of Labor, has kept and proposes to keep pace therewith.

The wheels of industry cannot be halted or turned back nor should they be, even if that were possible, since the coming industrial progress, labor must be ever alert to meet new conditions, recognizing that eternal vigilance is the price of industrial as well as political liberty.

**Position of Labor.** The working people cannot hope to maintain their rights or a progressive position in the varying phases of the working class, they must organize and exercise all those functions which, as workers and citizens, it is their privilege and duty to exercise.

Labor makes no demand upon government or society which is not equally accorded to all the people of the country. It can and will be satisfied with nothing less.

The position of organized labor upon the question of political action by the working class, their friends and sympathizers, has often been declared, but was more clearly set forth in the following declaration unanimously adopted by the Nashville Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in 1897, and often reaffirmed since.

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent action of the ballot by the trade unions and workers, united regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along the line of the legislative demands of the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time secure the most partial judiciary and the most corrupt courts, nor act as the plant tools of corporate wealth.

Resolved, That as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrongs, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery, to the end that the working people, by the act as a unit at the polls at every election.

**Ignored by Congress.** We have been ever watchful to carry the purposes of that declaration into effect. At times we met with partial success, yet, within the past few years claims and promises made in platform or on the hustings by political parties and politicians, have been neither justified nor performed. Little attention has been paid to the enactment of laws prepared by us and presented to Congress for the relief of those wrongs and the attainment of those rights to which labor and the common people are justly entitled and which are essentially necessary for their welfare.

Resolved, That the Presidents of the United States have, in their messages to Congress, urged the passage of equitable legislation in behalf of the working people, but Congress has been entirely preoccupied looking after the interests of vast corporations and predatory wealth.

Congressmen and Senators, in their frenzied rush after the almighty dollar, have ignored the needs of the people.

## TAKEN TO LURAY FOR SAFE KEEPING

Young Man Lodged in Jail by Sheriff to Prevent Possible Lynching.

THE GIRL HIS FIRST COUSIN

Youth Says the Charge is Outgrowth of Prejudice Against Him.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) LURAY, VA., July 22.—Albert Young, aged about seventeen years, was brought to Luray last night by Sheriff H. J. Miller of Rappahannock county, and lodged in the Luray county jail to prevent lynching. Young is charged with committing an assault upon Gussie Welch, an eleven-year-old girl, living near Flint Hill, in that county.

The crime was committed several days ago, and after a hearing before Justice Boston, of that county, Young was lodged in the Rappahannock jail awaiting action by the grand jury.

Sheriff Miller was notified at a late hour yesterday that a mob was forming in the neighborhood of the crime for the purpose of lynching Young. Hastily summoning a deputy, Sheriff Miller at once started across the Blue Ridge, having Young in his charge.

When seen by the Luray jail this evening, Young denied the charge, and said it was the outgrowth of strong prejudice against him and his family in the Flint Hill neighborhood. He said that the Welch girl was his first cousin, and, though having often been in company with her, his actions were always proper. The crime is alleged to have been committed while the girl was alone with her grandmother.

There is a very strong feeling in Rappahannock against Young, and Deputy Sheriff Wood of Page county, is taking every precaution for the safe keeping of the prisoner.

**Strike Called Off.** (By Associated Press.) ATLANTA, GA., July 22.—The strike of the linemen of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, which was declared by the Electrical Workers' Union on April 18th, was officially called off by the officials of the union to-day. The telephone company has agreed to employ as many of the strikers as they could use, excepting such as have been guilty of objectionable conduct since the strike was declared.

**Stanley Lassiter Drowned.** (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) SUFFOLK, VA., July 22.—Stanley Lassiter, aged fourteen years, grandson of Justice James O. Savage, of Suffolk, was drowned about 9 o'clock last night in the Susquehanna River near Havre de Grace, Md. He was a son of John Lassiter, of Havre de Grace.

**Attacks a Minister; FLEES TO COUNTRY**

Rufus Ruffy Assaults Rev. Dr. Rowe at Salisbury and Hastens to the Country.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) SALISBURY, N. C., July 22.—Rev. J. C. Rowe, D. D., pastor of the First Methodist Church of this city, was attacked yesterday afternoon by Rufus Ruffy, a well known farmer, of Rowan county. The latter was drinking and cursed violently in the presence of the minister, who reproved Ruffy in a friendly manner. At an ungoverned moment, Dr. Rowe received two heavy blows in the breast which landed him against a counter in a store, where the attack was made. Ruffy fled to the country. Dr. Rowe is one of the leading ministers in North Carolina.

**All Are Bailed.** Mr. Meredith then moved that the warrants be withdrawn, and summonses be issued, and upon the motion being overruled, said: "I will argue this question more fully at a later time."

**Wells and the Reporters.** Mr. Meredith then addressed the court. "I had thought," he said, "that there would be a summons served on Mr. Wells, the president of the corporation, for employing men on Sunday."

Squire Lewis took the matter upon

President Wells and Sixteen Employees Arrested Under Law.

NEWSPAPER MEN WARRANTED ALSO

All the "Riding Devices" Were Running Wide Open — Bar and Noisy Amusements Closed — Test Case Will Be Taken to Highest Court.

"Idlewood," the popular pleasure park of Richmond, was raided yesterday afternoon and seventeen employees of the resort were arrested by the county officers. Incidentally, two newspaper men, who were present to report the raid, were taken into custody, charged with having broken the Sunday law by writing for their respective papers.

For some days past Messrs. Wells and Pizzini, the proprietors of "Idlewood," have been considering the question of making a test case of the "Sunday law," by operating some of the amusement attractions at the park. With this idea in view they secured a legal opinion from Mr. Wyndham R. Meredith, which was so favorable, that it was determined to make the test without further delay.

**Ready for the Process.** Yesterday afternoon was the time appointed, and at 4 o'clock the hour. Before the time, Mr. Wells, president of the Richmond Amusement Corporation, Mr. Andrew J. Pizzini, secretary and treasurer, Mr. Charles I. McKee, Mr. W. Greener Neal and Mr. Meredith met at the park to be in readiness for any arrests that might be made. The party, accompanied by two newspaper men, took seats on the restaurant portico and awaited developments.

In the park were perhaps 2,000 people, well-dressed men and women, well behaved and in every way respectable. There were being run within the grounds, the "Tours of the World," the "Old Mill," the "Toboggan" and the "Swing" began business, and the crowd flocked to patronize them.

Promptly at 4 o'clock the five "riding attractions," known as "The Tours of the World," the "Alysic Shute," the "Old Mill," the "Toboggan" and the "Swing" began business, and the crowd flocked to patronize them.

The fact that the police, who made the arrests are employed and paid by the Idlewood Company recalls the old saying about furnishing sticks to break one's own back.

County Officers B. A. Jones, L. D. Martin and Charles Kelly, on duty at the park, immediately secured the names of all the men engaged in operating the amusements, and reported to Squire Lewis, a county magistrate, who is in the immediate neighborhood of the park.

At the request of Mr. Meredith, he issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Wells's private office, which is immediately over the Natatorium, and to which each of the arrested men was brought in turn.

Of the 2,000 persons in the grounds, not a dozen noticed the arrest. The crowd of fifteen men arrested had been made, and that a court of law was being held within the pleasure park.

**Labor on the Sabbath.** Squire Lewis took his seat at a window overlooking the bathing pool, and Mr. Meredith at once moved that the arrested men be discharged, because, he said, they were entirely innocent.

"I cannot see it that way," replied the Justice.

E. W. Mathews, an attendant at "The Old Mill," was the first prisoner to appear. The warrant read that "E. W. Mathews did unlawfully labor at his calling as an employee of Idlewood Park on Sunday, the 22nd of July, 1906."

"I ask that he be dismissed," said President Wells alone be arrested," said Mr. Meredith.

Justice Lewis shook his head vigorously, and then, after a pause, exclaimed: "He understood that a test case was being made, and that the matter would be fought to the bitter end."

"Do you see anything objectionable in the amusements now operated in Idlewood?" asked Mr. Meredith. Justice Lewis replied: "I don't object, but the law must be upheld. Outside of my official duties, I like to see them running."

Mr. Meredith then moved that the warrants be withdrawn, and summonses be issued, and upon the motion being overruled, said: "I will argue this question more fully at a later time."

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